The North Carolinian.

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One door east of the Albemarle House.

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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1875. NUMBER 35.

The North Carolinian

POWER

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.

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W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

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Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

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Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

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AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

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PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN,
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Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

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Old Bank Building,

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Do a general Banking business.
Buy and Sell Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
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PENDLETON & GRANDY,

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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

House, Sign

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

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Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

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Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

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Done at short notice and at reasonable rates Give me a call.

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Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

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Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of his very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

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Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bro's Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Bier Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's, Gates Co. Apple Brandy and dispenses the choicest of dolicacies in this line The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son, will be kept at 5 cts. per glass—and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET.

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

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And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

Dream-World.

Dear, beautiful, far land!
Where all these foot-sore, sighing pilgrims go,
Leaving their burden and the restless woe
Of the fierce desert sand!

Thither all travel; there
Wander tired kings, in glad content, uncrowned;
The slave, with all his bonds unbound,
Breathes its unguarded air.

Thither go home at night
All hopeless exiles in this foreign mart,
Finding the old ways re-opened in each heart
Into forgotten light.

There the lost child is found:
O gentle school-boy, vanished from our sight,
Fling your gay ball and fly your eager kite
In that enchanted ground!

There, firm as in far years,
Are fallen heart-temples, dear remembered homes;
Through vanished doors each face familiar comes
Smiling—we wake with tears!

How far, yet near, it seems!
This dusty world struck underfoot away—
Circling lost suns, and sweet with happier day,
The holy sphere of dreams.

OLD TIMES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mark Twain tells us that when he first set out in life, he went as an apprentice to a pilot on the Mississippi river to learn the business. He was fairly installed in his work under B., and he goes on to say:

The watch was ended at last, and we took supper and went to bed. At midnight the glare of a lantern shone in my eyes, and the night watchman said:

"Come! turn out!"

And then he left. I could not understand this extraordinary procedure; so I presently gave up trying to, and dozed off to sleep. Pretty soon the watchman was back again, and this time he was gruff. I was annoyed. I said:

"What do you want to come bothering around here in the middle of the night for? Now as like as not I'll not get to sleep again to-night."

"Well, if this ain't good, I'm blest." About this time Mr. B. appeared on the scene. Something like a minute later I was climbing the pilot-house steps with some of my clothes on and the rest in my arms. Mr. B. was close behind, commenting. Here was something fresh—this thing of getting up in the middle of the night to go to work. It was a detail in piloting that had never occurred to me at all. I knew that boats ran all night, but somehow I had never happened to reflect that somebody had to get up out of a warm bed to run them. I began to fear that piloting was not quite so romantic as I had imagined it was; there was something very real and work-like about this new phase of it.

It was rather a dingy night, although a fair number of stars were out. The big mate was at the wheel, and he had the old tub pointed at a star and was holding her straight up the middle of the river. The shores on either hand were not much more than a mile apart, but they seemed wonderfully far away and ever so vague and indistinct. The mate said:

"We've got to land at Jones's plantation, sir."

Mr. B. said to the mate:

"Upper end of the plantation, or the lower?"

"Upper."

"I can't do it. The stumps there are out of water at this stage. It's no great distance to the lower, and you'll have to get along with that.

"All right, sir. If Jones don't like it he'll have to lump it, I reckon." And then the mate left.

Mr. B. made for the shore and soon was scraping it, just the same as if it had been daylight. It seemed to me that I had put my life in the keeping of a peculiarly reckless outcast. Presently he turned on me and said:

"What's the name of the first point above New Orleans?"

I was gratified to be able to answer promptly, and I did. I said I didn't know.

"Don't know?"

This manner jolted me. I was down at the foot again, in a moment. But I had to say just what I had said before.

"Well, you're a smart one," said Mr. B. "What's the name of the next point?"

Once more I didn't know.

"Well, this beats anything. Tell me the name of any point or place I told you."

I studied a while and decided that I couldn't.

"Look-a-here! What do you start out from, above Twelve-Mile Point, to cross over?"

"I—I—don't know."

"You—you—don't know!" mimicking my drawling manner of speech. "What do you know?"

"I—I—nothing, for certain."

Oh, but his wrath was up! He was a nervous man, and he shuffled from one side of his wheel to the other as if the floor was hot. He would boil a while to himself, and then overflow and scald me again.

"Look-a-here! What do you suppose I told you the names of those points for?"

"Well—to—to—be entertaining, I thought."

This was a red rag to the bull. He raged and stormed so (he was crossing the river at the time) that I judge it made him blind, because he ran over the steering-bar of a trading-scow. Of course the traders sent up a volley of red-hot profanity. Never was a man so grateful as Mr. B. was; because he was brim full, and here were subjects who would talk back. He threw open a window, thrust his head out, and such an irruption followed as I never had heard before. The fainter and further away the scowmen's curses drifted, the higher Mr. B. lifted his voice and the weightier his adjectives grew. When he closed the window he was empty. Presently he said to me in the gentlest way:

"My boy, you must get a little memorandum-book, and every time I tell you a thing, put it down right away. There's only one way to be a pilot, and that is to get this entire river by heart. You have to know it just like A B C."

Presently he pulled a rope and struck a few strokes on the big bell. The stars were all gone, now, and the night was as black as ink. I could hear the wheels churn along the bank, but I was not entirely certain that I could see the shore. The voice of the invisible watchman called up from the hurricane deck:

"What's this, sir?"

"Jones's plantation."

Mr. B. handled the engine bells, and in due time the boat's nose came to the land, a torch glowed from the forcastle, a man skipped ashore, a darky's voice on the shore said: "Gimme de carpet-bag, Mars' Jones," and the next moment we were standing up the river again, all serene. I reflected deeply a while, and then said—but not aloud—Well, the finding of that plantation was the luckiest accident that ever happened; but it couldn't happen again in a hundred years. And I fully believed that it was an accident, too.

By the time we had gone seven or eight hundred miles up the river, I had learned to be a tolerably plucky upstream steersman, in daylight, and before we reached St. Louis I had made a trifle of progress in night-work, but only a trifle. I had a note-book that fairly bristled with the names of towns, "points," bars, islands, bends, reaches, etc.; but the information was to be found only in the note-book—none of it was in my head. It made my heart ache to think I had only got half of the river set down; for as our watch was four hours off and four hours on, day and night, there was a long four-hours gap in my book for every time I had slept since my voyage began.

My chief was presently hired to go on a big New Orleans boat, and I packed my satchel and went with him. She was a grand affair. When I stood in her pilot-house I was so far above the water that I seemed perched on a mountain; and her decks stretched so far away, fore and aft, below me, that I wondered how I could ever have considered the little Paul Jones a large craft. There were other differences, too. The Paul Jones' pilot-house was a cheap, dingy, battered rattle-trap, cramped for room; but here was a sumptuous glass temple; room enough to have a dance in; showy red and gold window-curtains; an imposing sofa; leather cushions and a back to the high bench where visiting pilots sit, to spin yarns and "look at the river;" bright, fanciful "cuspadores" instead of a broad wooden box filled with sawdust; nice new oil-cloth on the floor; a hospitable big stove for winter; a wheel as high as my head, costly with inlaid work; a wire tiller-rope; bright brass knobs for the bells; and a tidy, white-aproned, black "texas-tender," to bring up tarts and ices and coffee during midwatch, day and night. Now this was "something like;" and so I began to take heart once more to believe that piloting was a romantic sort of occupation after all. The moment we were under way I began to prowl about the great steamer and fill myself with joy.

I had never felt so fine before. And when I found that the regiment of natty servants respectfully "sir'd" me, my satisfaction was complete.

When I returned to the pilot-house St. Louis was gone and I was lost. Here was a piece of river which was all down in my book, but I could make neither head nor tail of it; you understand, it was turned around. I had seen it, when coming up-stream, but I had never faced about to see how it looked when it was behind me. My heart broke again, for it was plain that I had got to learn this troublesome river both ways.

The pilot-house was full of pilots, going down to "look at the river." What is called the "upper river" (the two hundred miles between St. Louis and Cairo, where the Ohio comes in) was low; and the Mississippi changes its channel so constantly that the pilots used to always find it necessary to run down to Cairo to take a fresh look, when their boats were to lie in port a week, that is, when the water was at a low stage.

We had a fine company of these river-inspectors along, this trip. There were eight or ten; and there was abundance of room for them in our great pilot-house. Two or three of them wore polished silk hats, elaborate shirt-fronts, diamond breastpins, kid gloves, and patent-leather boots. They were choice in their English, and bore themselves with a dignity proper to men of solid means and prodigious reputation as pilots. The other were more or less loosely clad, and wore upon their heads tall felt cones that were suggestive of the days of the commonwealth.

I was a cipher in that august company, and I felt subdued, not to say torpid. I was not even of sufficient consequence to assist at the wheel when it was necessary to put the tiller hard down in a hurry; the guest that stood nearest did that when occasion required—and this was pretty much all the time, because of the crookedness of the channel and the scant water. I stood in a corner; and the talk I listened to took the hope all out of me.

Meantime, the thing that was running in my mind was: "Now, if my ears hear aright, I have not only to get the names of all the towns and islands and bends, and so on, by heart, but I must even get up a warm personal acquaintance with every old snag and one-limbed cotton-wood and obscure wood pile that ornaments the banks of this river for twelve hundred miles; and more than that, I must actually know where these things are in the dark, unless these guests are gifted with eyes that can pierce through two miles of solid blackness; I wish the piloting business was in Jericho, and I had never thought of it."

At dusk Mr. B. tapped the big bell three times (the signal to land), and the captain emerged from his drawing-room in the forward end of the texas, and looked up inquiringly. Mr. B. said:

"We will lay up here all night, captain."

"Very well, sir."

That was all. The boat came to shore and was tied up for the night. It seemed to me a fine thing that the pilot could do as he pleased without asking so grand a captain's permission. I took my supper and went immediately to bed, discouraged by my day's observations and experiences. My late voyage's note-booking was but a confusion of meaningless names. It had tangled me all up in a knot every time I had looked at it in the daytime. I now hoped for respite in sleep; but no, it reveled all through my head till sunrise again, a frantic and tireless nightmare.

Next morning I felt pretty rusty and low-spirited. We went booming along, taking a good many chances, for we were anxious to "get out of the river" (as getting out to Cairo was called) before night should overtake us. But Mr. B.'s partner, the other pilot, presently grounded the boat, and we lost so much time getting her off that it was plain the darkness would overtake us a good long way above the mouth. This was a great misfortune, especially to certain of our visiting pilots, whose boats would have to wait for their return, no matter how long that might be. It sobered the pilot-house talk a good deal. Coming up-stream, pilots do not mind low water or any kind of darkness; nothing stopped them but fog. But down-stream work was different; a boat was too nearly helpless, with a stiff current pushing behind her; so it was not customary to run down-stream at night in low water.

There seemed to be one small hope, however; if we could get through the intricate and dangerous Hat Island crossing before night, we could venture the rest, for we would have plainer sailing and better water. But it would be insanity to attempt Hat Island at night. So there was a deal of looking at watches all the rest of the day, and a constant ciphering upon the speed we were making; Hat Island was the eternal subject; sometimes hope was high and sometimes we were delayed in a bad crossing, and down it went again. For hours all hands lay under the burden of this suppressed excitement; it was even communicated to me, and I got to feeling so solicitous about Hat Island, and under such an awful pressure of responsibility, that I wished I might have five minutes on shore to draw a good, full, relieving breath, and start over again. We were standing no regular watches. Each of our pilots ran such portions of the river as he had run when coming up-stream, because of his greater familiarity with it; but both remained in the pilot house constantly.

An hour before sunset, Mr. B. took the wheel and Mr. W. stepped aside. For the next thirty minutes every man held his watch in his hand and was restless, silent and uneasy. At last somebody said, with a doomful sigh:

"Well, yonder's Hat Island—and we can't make it."

All the watches closed with a snap, everybody sighed and muttered something about its being "too bad, too bad—ah, if we could only have got here an hour sooner!" and the place was thick with the atmosphere of disappointment. Some started to go out, but loitered, hearing no bell-tap to land. The sun dipped behind the horizon, the boat went on. Inquiring looks passed from one guest to another; and one who had his hand on the door-knob, and had turned it, waited, then presently took away his hand and let the knob turn back again. We bore steadily down the bend. More looks were exchanged, and nods of surprised admiration—but no words. Insensibly the men drew together behind Mr. B. as the sky darkened and one or two dim stars came out. The dead silence and sense of waiting became oppressive. Mr. B. pulled the cord, and two deep, mellow notes from the big bell floated off on the night. Then a pause, and one more note was struck. The watchman's voice followed from the hurricane deck:

"Labboard lead, there! Stabboard lead!"

The cries of the leadsmen began to rise out of the distance, and were gruffly repeated by the word-passers on the hurricane deck.

"M-a-r-k three! M-a-r-k three! Quarter-less-three! Half twain! Quarter twain! M-a-r-k twain! Quarter-less"—

Mr. B. pulled two bell-ropes, and was answered by faint jinglings far below in the engine room, and our speed slackened. The steam began to whistle through the gauge-cocks. The cries of the leadsmen went on—and it is a weird sound, always, in the night. Every pilot in the lot was watching, now, with fixed eyes, and talking under his breath. Nobody was calm and easy but Mr. B. He would put his wheel down and stand on a spoke, and as the steamer swung into her (to me) utterly invisible marks—for we seemed to be in the midst of a wide and gloomy sea—he would meet and fasten her there. Talk was going on, now, in low voices:

"There; she's over the first reef all right!"

After a pause, another subdued voice:

"Her stern's coming down just exactly right, by George! Now she's in the marks; over she goes!"

Somebody else muttered:

"Oh, it was done beautiful—beautiful!"

Now the engines were stopped altogether, and we drifted with the current. Not that I could see the boat drift, for I could not, the stars being all gone by this time. Presently I discovered a blacker gloom than that which surrounded us. It was the head of the island. We were closing right down upon it. We entered its deeper shadow, and so imminent seemed the peril that I was likely to suffocate; and I had the strongest impulse to do something, anything, to save the vessel. But still Mr. B. stood by his wheel, silent, intent as a cat, and all the pilots stood shoulder to shoulder at his back.

"She'll not make it!" somebody whispered.

The water grew shoaler and shoaler by the leadsmen's cries, till it was down to—

"Eight-and-a-half! E-i-g-h-t feet! E-i-g-h-t feet! Seven-and"—

Mr. B. said warningly through his speaking tube to the engineer:

"Stand by, now!"

"Aye-aye, sir."

"Seven-and-a-half! Seven feet Six and"—

We touched bottom! Instantly Mr. B. set a lot of bells ringing, shouted through the tube, "Now let her have it—every ounce you've got!" then to his partner, "Put her hard down! snatch her! snatch her!" The boat rasped and ground her way through the sand, hung upon the apex of disaster a single tremendous instant, and then over she went!

There was no more trouble after that. Mr. B. was a hero that night; and it was some little time, too, before his exploit ceased to be talked about by river men.

Fully to realize the marvelous precision required in laying the great steamer in her marks in that murky waste of water, one should know that not only must she pick her intricate way through snags and blind reefs, and then shave the head of the island so closely as to brush the overhanging foliage with her stern, but at one place she must pass almost within arm's reach of a sunken and invisible wreck that would snatch the lull timbers from under her if she should strike it, and destroy a quarter of a million dollars' worth of steamboat and cargo in five minutes, and maybe a hundred and fifty human lives into the bargain.

The last remark I heard that night was a compliment to Mr. B., uttered in soliloquy and with unction by one of our guests. He said:

"By the shadow of death, but he's a lightning pilot!"

Rabies.

Though the sight of a dog almost always changes the passive state of hydrophobia in any animal to the active, raging condition, there is one recorded fact which points to the probability that an animal afflicted with this disease is thrown into violent state at sight of an individual belonging to the particular species from which the poison was received. A horse inoculated with rabies obtained from a sheep, and exhibiting the most terrible symptoms of the malady, showed no disquietude whatever at sight of a dog. When one was thrown to him he pushed it away with his nose; a sheep being placed in the same enclosure, he became frantic, and in a dreadful paroxysm of rage he seized it and killed it with one movement of his powerful jaws. This case is in direct opposition to the usual course of things, for animals suffering from rabies have, in all other known instances, been excited to madness whenever a dog showed himself. It may be that the constancy of this phenomenon is due only to the fact that the inoculation is almost always inflicted by a dog.

To a Science.

Advertising is fast being reduced to a science in Paris, and some of the methods used by tradesmen to direct attention to their wares are worthy the study of Barnum himself. The latest dodge recorded throws rhinoceros fights and lion hunts far in the shade. You are quietly walking along the Boulevard, pensively meditating on life and your mother-in-law, when suddenly you are astonished by a kick from behind. You turn, and meet the impertinent gaze of a stranger. If you are a "man of honor," and most Frenchmen are, you at once demand satisfaction. "Certainly," says the assailant, bowing coolly. "Your card, sir," you say, while your eyes burn with rage. "Here it is, sir," he responds, handing you a pasteboard. You look at the card and are surprised to read something like this: "The largest stock of winter clothes can be seen at No. — ——— street."

HEAVY RIFLED ARTILLERY.

The President of the United States Discusses the Matter.

The President sent the following message to Congress:

In my annual message of December 1, 1873, while inviting general attention to all the recommendations made by the Secretary of War, your special attention was invited to the importance of preparation for war in the armament of our seacoast defences. Proper armament is of vastly more importance than fortifications. The latter can be supplied very speedily for temporary purposes when needed. The former cannot. These views gain increased strength and pertinence as the years roll by.

I have now again the honor to call special attention to the condition of the armament of our fortifications and the absolute necessity for immediate provision by Congress for the procurement of heavy cannon. The large expenditures required to supply the number of guns for our ports is the strongest argument that can be adduced for a liberal annual appropriation for their gradual accumulation. In time of war such preparations cannot be made. Cannon cannot be purchased in open market nor manufactured at short notice. They must be the product of years of experienced labor.

I herewith inclose copies of a report of the chief of ordnance and of a board of ordnance officers, on the trial of an eight-inch rifle converted from a ten-inch smooth-bore, which shows very conclusively an economical means of utilizing these useless smooth-bores and making them into eight-inch rifles, capable of piercing seven inches of iron. The 1,294 ten-inch Rodman guns should, in my opinion, be so utilized, and the appropriation requested by the chief of ordnance of $250,000 to commence these conversions is earnestly recommended. While convinced of the economy and necessity of these conversions the determination of the best and most economical method of providing guns of still larger caliber should no longer be delayed. The experience of other nations, based on the new conditions of defense, brought prominently forward by the introduction of iron-clads into every navy afloat, demands heavier metal and rifle guns of not less than twelve inches in caliber. These enormous masses hurling a shot of seven hundred pounds, can alone meet many of the requirements of the national defenses. They must be provided, and experiments on a large scale can alone give the data necessary for the determination of the question. A suitable proving ground, with all the facilities and conveniences referred to by the chief of ordnance, with a liberal annual appropriation, is an undoubted necessity. The guns now ready for trial cannot be experimented with without funds, and the estimate of $250,000 for the purpose is deemed reasonable and is strongly recommended. The constant appeals for legislation on the "armament of fortifications" ought no longer to be disregarded if Congress desires, in peace, to prepare the important material without which future wars must inevitably lead to disaster. This subject is submitted with the hope that the consideration it deserves may be given it at the present session.

Whipping State Prison Convicts.

The prisoners of Jefferson City, Mo., who were engaged in the revolt there were whipped the next night. A correspondent who was present describes the whipping as follows:

Here comes a Caucasian, a young fellow with a good face, a firm step, and an erect carriage, though without bravado. He takes off his shirt coolly and extends his hands to be bound up, gracefully yielding to the hoist which almost takes him off his feet. He would like to see Mr. Bradbury. When Bradbury comes he pleads "not guilty" to the charge of having participated in the revolt and says that when the alarm spread in his shop he went down to the old cell, where his cell was, so as to retire; but finding the first door locked, went toward a second. The guard is appealed to and confirms the statement; and "Ed. Brown" marches off, the happiest man in Jefferson City.

James Shea comes up—an intelligent and fine-looking young fellow of less than twenty-three—and takes his punishment with bravely-suppressed moans of anguish, until eighteen blows are measured out. It is curious to mark the blows, how Bradbury tries now to plow up too much space, but to plow deep. The long red lines deepen and darken, widen and lengthen; then becomes clotted; to-morrow they will be blue. "Eighteen blows; take him down, if he is ready." "Oh, yes, sir, I am ready, but I have been imposed upon by these men," said the prisoner, pointing to the guards. "Imposed upon, have you?" says Bradbury; "string him up again." The deed is done. The already quivering flesh is made to quiver again, and the teeth are gritted together tighter and tighter, though the moans caused by the scorching rawhide cannot help coming, and the face pales to a deeper pallor, and the eyes—oh! the look of despair and anguished suffering that looks up at the stone walls in unutterable desolation!

Mike Malloy, low-browed, hard, and evil, proves himself cowardly. As Bradbury raises the lash he begins a whine, which, when the lash descends, heightens into a howl—the cry of a wild beast, a cry of agony, unrestrained by the feelings of pride that agitate most men and most convicts. "I would rather be with my mother," he piteously whines between the blows. Bradbury coolly says, "I suppose you would."

Other prisoners are whipped, but time cannot be spent on all. The braggadocio leader in the revolt disgraces his humanity when it comes to a little suffering. The brave, patient follower faints before a cry of pain shows how the blows have sunk into flesh and into the sensitive covering of his soul. Some come up dauntless, some with trembling—all depart with a look out of their eyes that betokens a desire for eternal revenge.

Spring Calicoes.

Bargains in light calicoes, says a fashion journal, are offered to those who are content with the pretty patterns, of last year, as merchants have filled their counters with their present stock hoping to sell before new goods arrive. Enticing bargains are shown in delicate designs, like those first used in cambric, for twelve and a half cents per yard. These are white grounds with bars of color or else waved stripes, spots, crescents and dashes. Stripes on white grounds prevail, or else there are repetitions of the mottled stripes of last season, with alternate gray and blue, gray and rose, or else gray and violet. These copy the colors and designs of French cambrics, and are sold as low as $1 for twelve yards; but purchasers will do well to test their colors before buying, as many that look secure will fade, and give as little satisfaction as they did last summer. The dark blue and brown cambrics of last year also reappear. These usually have white figures, rosebuds, bars, blocks, Greek square, and zigzag lines. The plaited waist, with belt and basque over the hips, will be worn in these fabrics when spring returns. A single skirt with a flounce is sufficient for morning dresses, but the pretty suits of these wash goods, to be worn in the street, will have long aprons and deep round overskirts.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

What is to be Done—Taxes and Duties—The Whisky Question.

The question before the U. S. Ways and Means Committee as to how the increased resources necessary to meet the expenses of the government are to be obtained, a Washington dispatch says, is a most difficult one, and although the present dilemma must have been foreseen as long ago as before the Presidential election by some of the better informed of the majority in Congress, it does not seem to be any nearer a solution than it was a year ago. It is admitted on all hands that a largely augmented revenue is essential; that the expenses of the government, the payment of interest on the public debt, etc., will require, in addition to the present income, from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000, the two amounts being the minimum and maximum of the estimates. How this sum is to be obtained without leading the public to an understanding of the trickery of the administration when it proclaimed, just before the Presidential election, the reduction of the debt and the decrease of taxation, and promised speedy and still greater reductions, is a question which cannot longer be postponed.

The treasury is already in a low state, and unless a greater income is secured its obligations must go to protest within a year. The tax on tea and coffee was removed, the ten per cent. horizontal reduction made, and other duties cut down, and now it is found that these sources of revenue are required, and a handsome sum in addition. It is now proposed to return these taxes, but the objection is made that such a course will increase the cost of tea and coffee and other articles embraced in the list, and this will make the proposition unpopular with the people. Retail proprietors and other large consumers, and even private families, are already laying in large stocks of these articles, against the contingency of an increase, which all believe is sure to come. An increase in the tax on whisky of ten cents per gallon, in accordance with the recommendations in the President's message and the Secretary of the Treasury's report, has also been considered by the Ways and Means Committee, but the members are very greatly divided on the subject, and it is impossible to say what will be done. In view of the President's course the dealers in whisky have begun to lock it up, besides running the distilleries night and day to increase the supply.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, who represents the largest whisky district in the country, and whose constituents are interested in little else, is very strongly opposed to the increase in the tax to eighty cents per gallon. He gives many reasons for his opposition, and says that if the opinions of Representatives Sayler and Banning of Cincinnati, whose districts are also largely interested in whisky, could be obtained, they would coincide with his. Mr. Beck says that the yearly production of distilled spirits is about 80,000,000 gallons. The stock on hand, he thinks, is about equal to a half year's supply, or 40,000,000 gallons. He says there can be no doubt that the effect of increasing the tax ten cents a gallon will be to stimulate the production before the law is passed to the extent that there will be 60,000,000 gallons on hand when the law goes into effect.

"The effect of this," said Mr. Beck, "can be seen at once. It would put $6,000,000 in the pockets of private jobbers. Besides, it would not help the government, at least for the present, when the money is most needed. Of course the production at eighty cents a gallon would cease, and no more whisky would be made until the stock on hand, which paid only seventy cents, was exhausted. So you may readily see," said Mr. Beck, "that not only the government would not realize anything from the increase, but that it would lose, for the first year at least."

When asked if the stock already on hand might not be taxed he ridiculed the suggestion, and said that such a proposition would not receive a vote in the House. He thought it possible that the jobbers might come to Washington and press for an increase, but that if it was proposed to tax the stock on hand it would bring to Washington all of his own and Sayler's constituents, howling with rage; a thing he deprecated most earnestly.

Signing the Pledge.

When in Congress Tom Marshall was subject to terrible "sprees." In 1842, after one of his fearful debauches, he became alarmed for himself, and related in a temperance speech the incident of signing a temperance pledge as follows:

I went into the House in the morning, before the Speaker had "called to order," and going up to one of my colleagues said to him: "I must sign a temperance pledge." My colleague replied: "I do not know anything about temperance pledges; but if any man in this House does it is Briggs, of Massachusetts, who is over there in his seat." I remarked: "I know Mr. Briggs, but am not intimately acquainted with him; he is from a cold clime, and I think the cold in clime are cold in blood." But I went over to the seat of Mr. Briggs. He was writing. I said to him: "I want to sign a temperance pledge." Knowing as he did my habits, he thought I was quizzing him, as I thought by his expression when he looked up at me. "But," I said in an earnest manner, "I must sign the pledge, or I am lost." Mr. Briggs took his pen, wrote a pledge, and I signed it, and said: "I feel better now." After I had put my name to the pledge, I noticed that when Mr. Briggs turned his face to mine again the large blue eyes of the Yankee from a cold clime were filled with tears.

A correspondent says he has heard the late Governor Briggs speak of this signing of the pledge by Mr. Marshall, and how it affected him, and how he rejoiced that one endowed with so many gifts should be saved from a drunkard's fate.

Fashion's Exactions.

Says a Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*: Just think of the numerous costumes required by women in position who must live open to the public gaze and criticism year after year. Let me just enumerate the various dresses worn last week by Mrs. Fish as an illustration. Monday she was out in elegantly embroidered calling costume of plum-colored silk; Tuesday she chaperoned her daughter to Miss Woodhull

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Feb. 17, 1875

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THE HOMICIDE TRIAL.

The trial of DANIEL JENNININGS for shooting NOAH PAILIN in August last come off last week and resulted in his acquital. It began on Thursday morning and occupied two days. The State was represented ay JAMES P. WHEDBEE, the Solicitor of the District, and he evinced talents, resources and a familiarity with legal authorities that surprised even his best friends. His address to the jury was a masterly effort. The prisoner was defended by FRANK VAUGHAN Esq., Hon. J. W. ALBERTSON, Col. W. F. MARTIN and Maj. H. A. GILLIAM all of whom made speeches. The following were sommoned and impanneled as the jury: Thomas Jennings, Joseph Banks, Joseph F. Saunders, Robert Simpson, John H. Long, Simeon Rogerson, William Williams, John H. Burgess, H. C. Godfrey, John T. Averv, J. W. L. Sawyer and Miles Whithurst.

The only witness in the case was a colored man named AKUM GRIFFIN. He was present and witnessed all that occurred. From his testimony it was apparent that the prisoner had suspicions that the deceased was loitering about his premises for some unlawful purpose; that he tried to induce him to go away; that the deceased became violent and abusive; that the prisoner went to his house for his gun; that on his return with the gun in his hand, the dec'd went towards him with upraised hands and got hold of the gun; that during the brief struggle its contents were lodged in the bowels of the deceased; that whether it was fired by the prisoner or whether it went off accidentally in the struggle the witness could not state, that after the tragedy the prisoner expressed great sorrow and assisted in placing the deceased in a cart to be taken home; and that he then came to Elizabeth City and delivered himself up to the officers of the law. After the charge of his Honor the jury retired and in a short time brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Much has been said about this case and rumors have been rife; but we confess that after hearing the evidence we became convinced that there was a "reasonable doubt" as to *intention* in the case which entitled the prisoner to an acquital.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

The newspaper press of this country have been saying so much and to so little purpose in regard to the state of affairs in Arkansas that it will be well to restate briefly the facts in the case:

1. Joseph Brooks, Democrat, was elected to the Governship of the State, his term of office to end January, 1877. About this fact there is no dispute. It is admitted on all hands and by all parties.

2. Brooks was deliberately counted out, and Baxter, who had not received a legal majority in the State, was counted in. No party now pretends that Baxter was ever fairly elected.

3. Baxter quarrelled with his own friends after his fraudulant election. Brooks attempted to exert his legitimate authority, and for a time there was danger of civil war in Arkansas.

4. Subsequently an irregular convention was called to amend the State Constitution. But as it was not held under any legal or constitutional provision, the cour.y of the State decided that its proceedings were clearly defective and unconstitutional. After being ratified in an irregular manner an election was held, under which the present State officers hold their places.

The facts in the case are: That Brooks was certainly elected; that he is the *de jure* Governor of the State; that his legal right to the office has been affirmed by the highest courts of the State; and that the Constitution which it is claimed is in force, and which pretended to deprive him of his rights, is fatally defective and void in law.

The President, recognizing this state of affairs, has sent a message to Congress, notifying that body of the fact of the election of Brooks and the fact of the illegality of the Constitution now claimed to be enforced in that State. It is not his business to go behind the facts and the law. This is the whole story.

Revolutions never go backwards. The enlightened Christian conscience of the country is more and more recognizing the irresistable demands of Justice and is better prepared to submit to the conditions imposed by the law of Progress. Not alone the common *rights* but the common INTERESTS of all classes point upward instead of downward, call for going forward instead of backward, for it is beginning to be more universally felt and understood that the less there is of ignorance and degredation and oppression the more there is of security and happiness.

Stringent usury laws, enforcing penalties, never benefit those needing money. Such laws tend to stop its circulation by diverting active capital from instead of to the State where such laws exist. Hence in England and in most of the nations in Europe all laws imposing penalties upon the free use of money have long ago been repealed.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

The passage of the Civil Rights bill by the National House of Representatives was made the occasion for two quandom Republican members of our State Legislature, GLENN and FOOTE, by name, formally "severing their connection with the party." That they had a right to do this nobody questions, nor does anyone interpose any objection to their *going back* into the Democratic party if they desire to do so.

The present is a crisis in the history of the Republican party. It is a time demanding *moral courage* and *back bone*. Those who are Republicans from policy —who are in the party for its offices and "the spoils" reveal their true characters when the time comes to test devotion to principle. Let every true Republican stand firm. There is no occasion for serious alarm. The army fighting the great battle of Human Rights has ever had its stragglers, its cowards, its deserters; but the true soldiers have marched on, keeping the banner aloft, and we have faith to beleive that, as in all the past, the Truth will triumph; that

> "Right will come uppermost
> And *Justice* will be done."

As a question of present party expediency it is possible that the passage of the Civil Rights bill is inopportune, but on the grounds of Justice and Eternal Right who is there that can interpose objections? Surely not any Republican. It only gives every citizen of the Republic *equal public rights*. It does not interfere with private or social rights. It leaves these questions where they always have been and ever will be. Nor ought Democrats, who rallied under the Baltimore platform of 1872, complain. They affirmed the equality of all men before the law and recognized the right of Congress to enforce these rights by appropriate legislation. The Civil Rights bill is only carrying out this admission of that platform to its logical sequence.

We repeat, that in our judgement there is no cause for alarm. Should this measure receive the Executive sanction it will have a very different effect upon the country than is fear.d by many. We well remember the clamor, nay the threats that were made even in the Northern States when it was proposed to allow the colored man to vote and to sit in the jury box. But these privileges *were* conferred on him and there was no collision, no conflict. The American people recognized them as a part of the necessary nabliaments of his freedom and citizenship. So too, when the excitement and bad feeling, engendered by the discussion of this quéstion passes bye, the same great public will calmly view the measure on its merits and will accept the situation as the necessary and natural fulfillment of the pledges incorporated in the amended Constitution of the nation.

THE REPUBLIC MAGAZINE for February contains a number of well-written articles on the leading political questions now pressing upon the attention of Congress and the country. Under the head of "The Political Situation" there is a short, crisp, leading article on the tricks and motives of the Democratic White Leagues of the South and their allies, the Democratic Obstructionists in Congress. Following this are papers on "Carl Schurz as a Witness," "Work of the 43d Congress," "Is the Country Prepared for Democratic Rule?" "President Grant and his Assailants," "Senator Logan on the South," together with articles on "Gerrit Smith," "Canada and the United States," "Sketches of New Senators," &c. The Republic is published monthly, at only $2 a year, or 25 cents a number, by the "Republic Publishing Company," Washington, D. C.

BETTER CULTURE

Our farmers by no means make the effort they should do, to increase their crops. There are hidden treasures in the subsoil of their lands to which their plow shares seldom reach. There is not one farmer in twenty that thoroughly plows and pulverizes his soil, so that every seed put in the ground has a fair chance of pushing its way to behold the glorious light of the sun and obtain the fructifying benefits of the dew and atmosphere. Then too the bara yard is neglected. There is not one quarter the effort made to save manure and gather materials for the compost heap that can be and ought to be made. Because of all this neglect there isn't a farm in the County that is yielding a proper remuneration for the labor expended upon it.

USURY LAWS.

The almost universal tendency of usury laws is to frustrate the very purpose for which they are enacted, and especially is this the result of all laws of the character passed by the Senate of North Carolina. Stringent usury laws always tend to increase the scarcity of money. This relieves nobody but is especially injurious to the poor man. The only way to cheapen mony and increase its volume is to remove all the restrictions which make it scarce. Let it be as free as every other thing about which men make bargains and then the relief all classes need will natnrally follow.

A public lecturer on Education bewails the neglect of schools to cultivate perception. We sometimes think that school children see too much. It is quite apt to lead to restlessness, instability, and superficiality. Far better to teach them to *reflect* upon what they observe. Do this and the "perceptive" faculties will take care of themselves.

There are too many who value party not for its principles but chiefly for its offices. The time has come when these men should "step down and out."

A bill has passed the Legislature requiring Justices of the Peace to give bonds of $250,00.

What more precious thing can a man have, asks the New York *Mail*, than the first love of an innocent girl—with an undivided interest in fourteen boulevard lots?

CORRESPONDENCE

Items from Hertford.

HERTFOD, N. C., February 12th 1875.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

With the commencement of the present year, did the health of a goodly number of our citizens commence to improve. It is thought, that this sanatory improvement is owing to the removal of our Post Office some little distance from the centre of the town. Exercise is conducive to health, there's no doubt about that.—Our people are glad to welcome Mr. B. S. Skinner who has recently moved to this place. His most excellent lady and her mother will find many old friends here to greet them. Ben intends to do something, his very looks show it, but what his intentions are no one knows, at least I don't.—A steamer is now in her moorings, for the ostensible purpose of taking off lumber for Mr. Whedbee. There's no mistake about it, friend Whedbee is a stirring man—In our county, a few things have occurred worthy of note, one of which I will mention, yea, two I will record; A lady in this county, occupying a very high social position, has given birth to seventeen children within ten years. John Cox, our Probate Judge, had a tooth extracted (or he got itknocked out, I don't know which) in 1861 and now has another growing where the old tooth "used to be," I wish I could get a whole set in the same way.—The Float Bridge went away on Thursday, as usual when anything of much importance is to be done. If the rotten thing were sunk never to rise again to mortal view, the—well the county would be very materially benefitted.—On Thursday night Geo W. Hudgins Esq., and Miss Nepple White, daughter of Josiah H. White, of Winfall, were married in the M. E. Church. Rev Mr. Watson of this place and Mr Martin, of Elizabeth City, officiated upon the occasion. The ceremony was brief, but impressive. After the happy pr were made one, the bridal party assembled at Mr. J. E. White's, where a sumptuous repast had been prepared in a manner creditable to Mrs. White and her assistants.—Charlie Skinner, of Winton, is here to remain only a few days.—While indulging in a little peep last night, we recognized Jesse Jacocks, Billy Shannonhouse, Pat Welsh, Dr. Small and Mr. Brace. Judging from the quantity of "fiddles" and paper horns that we saw and the apparent interest with which a subject was being discussed, we very naturally came to the conclusion that——well that there was going to be some music of course. EGO.

A few words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D. of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who is daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benifited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their minds never to take another dose of medicine, nor be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their cases would be deplorable indeed. But lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh irritating caustic treatment & strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense would diditate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Perscription which has received the loudest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs, that continual drain that is sapping from your systems all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fret ul, may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy Irregularities and obstructions to the proper workings of your systems are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use is kept up for a reasonable length of time the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from my pamphlet on diseases peculiar to your sex, sent on receipt of two stamps My Favorite Perscription is sold by druggists.

How to Attract Capital.

Some months ago a resolution, which had been carefully drawn, was presented to the Norfolk Council to provide that capital invested in any cotton factory thereafter to be started should be exempt from local taxation for a period, we think, of ten years. To the suprise of some and the disgust of others this salutary measure was defeated on the ground that it would be a discrimination injurious to those paying taxes on investments not thus favored.

The fallacy of this is transparent. Nothing short of a bonus is likely to secure cotton manufacturers, and we lose nothing by exempting an industry from taxation which will not grow up among us without some special stimulant. In advocating this measure we quoted the examples of Georgia and South Carolina, which by wise legislation have attracted great sums of money for investment with in their borders, and in the first named State we find that the results of this legislation have been such that it is now gravely complained that Gorrgia is in danger of being overrun with cotton factories unless a tax is imposed on this industry. In a late debate in the Legislature of that State it was shown that in 1873 the investments in cotton factories amounted to $1,908,000, which rose in 1874 to $3,692,000, an increase in one year of $1,784,000. It was alleged "that the Augusta Cotted Factory has distributed in wages alone $1,600,000, and that other factories pay twanty per cent. profit after having languished for twenty years." Facts like these need no elaboration.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE TRIBUNE FOR 1875.

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During the year 1874 the position of THE TRIBUNE as the "leading American newspaper" has come to be generally recognized. Its bitterest foes, while assailing it as fiercely as of old on political or other grounds, never now questions its preeminence as a newspaper. It is confessedly the foremost in the country. It has won the position, and it means to hold it by the employment of the best ability, by the most watchful, conscientious attention, and by the most lavish expenditure of money to procure whatever money will buy, in its readers' service. Its expenditures in his way during the past years were over One Million and a Half of Dollars. For the results of this outlay it asks from each single subscriber to the Weekly, Two Dollars; from each subscriber in a Club of thirty or more, One Dollar; and it pays the postage itself.

The events of 1874 have vindicated THE TRIBUNE'S political course, as well as its newspaper superiority. Maintaining, with all its old fervor, those Republican principles of equality and justice with which, under its illustrious founder, it was for thirty years identified, it nevertheless warned the country that the party in power had, in a long course of prosperity, grown reckless and corrupt. The people were slow to believe, and some, for a time, resented the warning. At last it was seen that The Tribune, as usual, was merely a few years in advance of its time; The people have come up to it. They have not decided to put the old anti-War Democracy in power, nor even to abondon the Republican organization. They have simply given warning. They have come, with The Tribune, to hold mere party ties as of infinetly less consequence than the attainment of pure government on sound principles. They stand by their old landmarks, and will defend the constitutional guarantees to the liberty of the citizen, and the sacredness of the Nation's faith with its creditors. But, like The Tribune, they have lost faith in the hot partisans who insist on strict obedience to the dictates of the caucus, and who value party not for its principles but chiefly for its offices. They recognize that the new conditions of the country have brought new needs and new duties; that parties cannot live forever on their past, no matter, how glorious; and that the men to be trusted with the Government should be men who have shown an understanding of the popular wahts, rather than men who have understood how to pack caucuses and manage conventions. It has thus come about that in nearly every instance this year the political recommendations of THE TRIBUNE have received the seal of popular approval.

THE TRIBUNE can never be a neutral in politics; but it maintains its independence of any partisan dictation It believes that the mere organ of politicians can never be a good newspaper or deserve the popular trust. It aims to judge every act of whatever party solely on its individual merits; commends the President where it thinks him right as heartily as it condemns him where it thinks him wrong; holds fast to its long-avowed principles, and uses any party only as a means for attaining their triumph; waits on no caucus for its opinions; suffers no partian need no color its news or warp its utterance, and maintains, in the interest of its readers, the liberty of candid and imparial criticism of their rulers. It endeavors to combine the utmost frankness and independence with judicial fair ess; keeps its columns free from all low abuse and personal wranging, has no quarrels with other papers, and never replies to or even notices their perpetecal attacks,—reserving all the space usually wasted in this way, for matter its readers want.

From those who believe such a journal a desirable visitor in their families, THE TRIBUNE solicits a continuance of the popular favor it has so conspicuously enjoyed in the past, and never more conspicuously than during the hard times of the year 1874. It has reduced its rates thirty cents on each weekly (by prepaying postage, 20 cents, and waiving the old charge for separate addresses to club subscribers, 10 cents), and it asks those who think well of it to reciprocate by kindly efforts to increase its circulation.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been for the space of a generation the Farmer's favorite paper. Besides a complete condensation of the news of the week, a selection of literary and miscellaneous reading and a full page of the best editorials from the Daily, it contains in every number a greater amount of agricultural matter than is furnished by any distinctively agricultural paper. This is prepared expressly for its columns by the best agricultural writers and practical farmers in the United States; while among the distinguished regular contributors to the Agricultural Department are numbered such men as Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard University, the Hon. George Geddes, Onadaga County, N. Y.; Prof. C. V. Riley, St. Louis, Josiah Hooper, L. B. Arnold and others. As its contributors are in every part of the country, it will be found equally valuable in New England, in the South, on the Pacific slope, or in the Mississippi Valley. Great attention is paid to all subjects connected with the Farm, the Garden, and the Household, and some of the original articles every week are illustrated with wood-cuts. The market quotations of farm produce, cattle, provisions, breadstuffs, dry goods, and all kinds of merchandise, are exceedingly full and scrupulously accurate. The utmost care is bestowed upon the typhographical arrangement of the paper, and the print is always clear and legible, and generally larger than that of any other New-York paper.

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100	"	" 50 "	5,000
100	"	" 25 "	2,500
200	"	" 20 "	4,000
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49,767 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to 200,0000
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Good and Responsible Persons wanted to work for the interest of this Association. Liberal Commission allowed.

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Imperial, Green—60, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 - - - - - "
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Gunpowder, Green—$.10 best $1.30 "
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THE OF

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

To have been given in the City of Greensboro, N. C., on December 31, 1874, for the purpose of erecting an ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, has been postponed until

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17th 1875.

At which time the Concert will certainly be given and the DRAWING GUAUANTEED.

A partial drawing could have been made at the time appointed, but numerous letters, from Agents and ticket-holders, urge the Manager to make a short postponement in order to secure a full drawing.

The Grand Gift is the New and Well-furnished

BENBOW HOUSE—worth $60,000
Grand Cash Gift, - - - $10,000.00.
Real Estate Gifts; - - - $1,000.00.
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Grand Total. - - $164,000.00.

References.—We refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen of our City, and would be glad if the cred itors would write to any of them:

R. P. Dick, Judge U. S. District Court, Western District of N. C.
Thos. Settle, Judge Supreme Court.
T. R. KEOGH, Register in Bankruptcy.
Rc. M. Douglass, U. S. Marshall.
W. N. Bail, Editor New North State.
Duffy & Albright, Eds. Patriot.
Chas. E. Shobber, of firm of Wilson & Sh ep Bankers.
Julius A. Gray, Cashier of the Bank of Greensboro.
R. M. Stafford, Sheriff of Guilford.
J. D White, Post Master.
Odell, Ragan & Co., Merchants.
J. W. Scott, "

Price of Tickets $2 50—Number of Tickets issued only 100.000.

How to Remit.—Money, should be sent by Registered Letter, Post Office Order, or Express, with name, Post Office, County and State, of the purchaser, written plainly.

For further particulars apply to the manager. Box 8, Greensboro, N. C.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Manager.
☞ AGENTS WANTED. 31-tf.

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A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Bilious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

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The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy recodies which, if applied at the outset would habe averted all danger. Dr Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clerg man of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina by the undersigned and their associates for a Charter authorizing the organization of a Steam Navigation Company for the transportation of passengers and freight on the Sounds and Rivers of North Carolina and elsewhere. Elizabeth City, N. C., Jan. 13th 1875.

D. G. BUSH W. A. HARNEY,
P. JOHN, A. S. CONKLIN,
W. F. MARTIN, W. A. GRENLEAF,
GEO. W. CHARLES, GEO. D. POOL.

ELIZABETH CITY AND NORFOLK RAILROAD.

Proposals for Piles and Rail-Road Ties.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Company in Elizabeth City until Jan. 10th prox., for piles and rail-road ties.

The proposals for piles will be for Oak, Cypress or Yellow Pine, in length from 25 to 60 feet, and not to be less than twelve (12) inches in diameter at the butt nor less than Six (6) inches at the small end, and to state the price per lineal foot delivered at Elizabeth City or Morrisetts Wharf.

The proposals for ties will be for Oak, Cypress, Juniper or Cedar to be 8 feet in length, not less than 6 inches face, to be not less than five (5) inches or more than seven inches thick, to be hewed on two sides, and the bark removed, and to be delivered at Elizabeth City: Morrisetts Wharf and on the line of the ROAD.

The piles and ties will be subject to inspection, and all not sound and equal to the specifications will be rejected. Proposals will state the price, the number they will deliver and place of delivery.

For further information apply to H. T. Greenleaf chief Engineer at Elizabeth City.

ADAMS & CHANDLER,
Contractors.
E. City Dec. 22nd. 1874. 27-tf

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Is a Home Journal for the Fireside.

Eight large pages, with illustrations.

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Send a 3 cent stamp for sample copy and see the paper and list of premiums offered.

There is also a way provided by which any one not able to subscribe can secure the paper one year without money. Address with stamp OUR OWN FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO., 176 William Street, New York.

Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 85 subscribers.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

By list of prices and [illegible] I would say that to those

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

NEW WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Tribune for 1875.
The Nashville Bulletin.

Local and Personal.

☞ Gold in New York 114¾. Cotton 16c. At Norfolk cotton 14¼, Corn, 70c.

☞ Blessed is he that payeth his subscription, for he shall read with a good conscience.

☞ One of our townsmen enjoys a dog fight. He justifies the "sport" on the ground that Dr. WATT's says;

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite."

☞ Several gentlemen from Philadelphia, Members of the Land and Lumber Company, are in this city attending a trial to decide which of the two Boards of Directors are the legal officers. The trial began this morning.

☞ We see that very original remark about Winter lingering in the lap of spring is already finding a place in some of our exchanges. But Winter hasn't *lingered* much here. It has been holding on with the grip of a giant.

☞ Judge EURE will hold Court at Hertford, Perquimans County, next week. With the exception of Perquimans, he has now held Courts in every county in this District, and everywhere has given entire satisfaction.

☞ The address and argument of JUDGE ALBERTSON made on Friday last to the Jury in defence of DANIEL JENNINGS was perhaps the ablest effort ever made in our Court House. It was logical, exhaustive, eloquent. The Judge is one of the finest lawyers and ablest men in Eastern North Carolina.

☞ In reply to "Civis" who writes us a "private" note we say in this *public* way that in the performance of what we believe to be our duty we are not swayed by passion nor awed by clamor. Nor will we act on mere rumor. Produce the evidence. We haven't much respect for those who hurl missiles from behind an ambuscade. *Face the Music.*

☞ Tis Sabbath. As we write this article the church bells have ceased ringing, announcing the hour of service, and now they are tolling—t-o-l-l-i-n-g the congregations together. Why was this custom ever practiced, why is it kept up? Strangers involuntarily ask, "Are there several funerals to day?" Of course the denizens of the city have grown accustomed to it, but we well remember when these tollings reminded us of the funeral knell.

☞ It is not by any means the case that those who boast the most always do the most or the best work. It is one thing to *talk* work and another thing to do it. Be not deceived by "brag." And yet how often is it the case that a pleasant talker will get place and preferment while a quiet, modest, hard working little body will toil away year after year, in ill paid obscurity: Remember that native modesty is apt to keep merit in the back ground, and place must seek it, if place would be well filled.

☞ In the recent trial for murder it was decided that the fact of a man not having paid his taxes disqualified him from acting as a Juror. If this is so, hereafter let the Sheriff, when ordered to summons a Venire, be directed to leave out of his list all who stand in this category. We learn that this is in accordance with a recent decision of the Supreme Court. Quite a number, and the proportion about equal as to color, were ordered to "stand aside" for this cause.

☞ We call attention to an article copied from the Norfolk *Landmark* on "How to attract capital." It is to the point. It is among the cases where liberality can be made to pay. We have urged that the generous policy recommended be adopted here. Let it include all Factories employing a large amount of labor. In every town where this has been done its prosperity and revenue have been largely increased. It has acted as a special stimulant to establish and build up industries that without it would not have grown up.

☞ Well and forcibly did Solicitor WHEDBEE say in his address to the jury the other day that the time had come when the curtain should be drawn over the scenes and passions of the late unhappy conflict; that a man's record in that struggle should not be cited as excuse or palliation for any act or brought to bear to mitigate just punishment, and that *the law* throws its broad aegis of protection around *every* man, the poor and the humble just as much as those occupying the more favored positions in society. All this is true and should be recognized and practiced

☞ The Feast last week by the ladies under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge in aid of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford was a success, as everything undertaken by our wives, sisters and sweethearts usually is. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. S. WEISEL, was indefatigable in his efforts and displayed excellent taste in the arrangements; the Master of the Lodge J. L. BALL Esq., was unwearied in his labors, and the superb style in which the "good things" supplied were prepared by the ladies was eulogized by everybody. The Managers feel themselves deeply indebted to them for their constant presence and unremitting aid. Among the contributions sent from a distance were some very fine Oysters by Col. L. D. STARKE of Norfolk. They were enjoyed and appreciated. The net profits amount to about 150,00.

Local Port-Folio.

The best theology—a pure and beneficent life. The best philosophy—a contented mind. The best law—the golden rule. The best education.—self knowledge. The best statesmanship.—self government. The best medicine—cheerfulness and temperance. An imposing sight—making up forms. Always throw it off.—a bad impression. A rare flower—the pink of politeness.

Local Briefs.

GUIRKIN & Co., have moved their Bank into their new quarters, one door East of the CAROLINIAN office.—Rev. Mr. KIERNAN, the new Rector of the Episcopal Church, has arrived. He hails from the State of New York.—The Grand Jury continued in session all of the past week. A number of cases were before them. Some were quashed and against others true bills were found.—Fresh shad from the lower Fisheries are already appearing in our market.—Early potatoes and peas are being planted.—The two young men, CULPEPPER and BRIGHT, charged with taking goods from FOWLER's store, were found guilty, the first for the larceny, the other for receiving stolen goods. Sentenced four years in the Penitentiary.—The Steamer "Lynn Haven" has been lying at the Shephard Street Wharf for repairs.—Monday next is WASHINGTON's birth day.—Our Court has continued over to the second week and is still in session as we go to press. The Civil Docket is being disposed of.—No news to report about the rail road. The men are still here waiting, *waiting*.—Our venerable townsman Captain HUNTER is lying very low.

Business Locals.

Two dollars will buy the Nashville Bulletin for one year.

A new lot of calico s, cottons &c., at Fowler's Cash store.

Flour of all grades at Fowler's at "Bottom prices."

A Romance of Nag's Head will be begun in next week's Bulletin, W. R. Cobb's Nashville paper. Specimen copy sent free.

Subscribe for W. R. Cobb's family paper, the Nashville Bulletin. Terms, $2 per year. Send for specimen copy.

The American Sardine Company, Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

Shall or shall I not? is the question asked by many in regard to buying a Ticket in the Texas Gift Concert Association. We would answer: Should you? Should you not your neighbor might buy the discarded ticket and thus be placed on the road to an easy fortune.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED, NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION.—As the traveler at the eternal city gazes with rapture upon the wonderous dome, and upon each recuring visit beholds something new, some new feature he had not seen before, so it is with the student of Webster. The oftener one turns over its almost endless pages, the more his admiration is challenged. It would be superfluous to speak in detail of the merits of this great work; yet it would be impossible to say a word too much in its prase.—*Charleston (S. C.) Gazette.*

Toothache.

For the benefit of those who may need a little consolation, we publish the following from a correspondent of an exchange:

"If any one of our readers suffer from toothache, or neuralgic affections, arising from teeth in any state of decay, they may experience relief, instantaneous and permanent, by saturating a small bit of clean cotton or wool with a strong solution of ammonia, and applying it immediately to the affected tooth. The pleasing contrast instantaneously produces, in some cases, a fit of laughter, although a moment before extreme suffering and anguish prevailed. I have used the remedy for over one year, and have obtained sufficient proof to warrant publication."

A friend who travels much upon the trains, remarked to us, recently, that it was rather singular to observe as many persons, who denounce the Civil Rights Bill and equality of the negroes, crowding into the second-class cars, which are assigned to the colored passengers, to save a few dimes, thus denying themselves the pleasure and exclusiveness of enjoying white company. We have observed the same. Now, is it a good rule that will not work both ways? Let white people be consistent and set an example for the other race, in all things, or hold their peace.—*Statesville American.*

It is sometimes profitable to listen to the ideas of practical men, who are observant of what is going on around them. For instance, we were a few days ago instructed and encouraged to hear a couple of Democrats warmly expressing their satisfaction at the evident prosperity of North Carolina. One of them remarked, the other assenting, that North Carolina has been more prosperous during the last seven years, than for forty years before. Then they both talked about the groth of our towns, instancing Wilmington, Raleigh, Charlotte, Greensboro, Reidsville, Durham and several other places of less note. Now we did not inquire, and do not know, how these gentlemen stand upon the question of convention; but it would not be remarkable if they should say "our present constitution is not adapted to the genius and necessities of our people," or some similar nonsense. But we observed, if they did not, that it was just *seven* years ago—in 1868—that the constitution was adopted, and according to their own statements, the greatest season of prosperity has been since that time! An unprejudice man would naturally inquire, "Then why change it?"—*New North State.*

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

M G Clark, J K Shoemaker, Philadelphia, Pa; A E Jacobs, J W Woodman, J Adelsdorf, Norfolk Va; W J Brinkley, Roanoke Island N C; M J Rogeson, W H Skinner, Edenton, N C; Alex. Mitchel, Wilmington, N C; D D Ferebee Jr., W M Burfort, Camden N C; Joshua Skinner, W A Wilson, Col D McD Lindsey, Hertford, N C; J A Spruil, F Thurlow, Columbia N C; W Moson B F Keaton, Nixington N C; Dr Wiley & son, Gatesville N C; J H Jacocks, Durants Neck, N C; W E Dozier, R H Sanders, J W Baxter, H E Baxter, W H Bray, Currituck C H N C; Rufus White Belvidere N C; A P Cherry, South Mills N C; H C Corey, Pasquotank N C.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price Dec. 29th, 1874.

1875, January.

SEED! SEED!! SEED!!!
FRE-H! FRESH!! FRESH!!!
NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!
GARDEN. GARDEN.

Seed just received, December 18th, 1874 by
DR. JAS N BUTT
City Drug Drug Store, Eliz. City.

Seed peas Buist's best and earliest, for sale by Bushel at
JAS. N. BUTT'S
City Drug Store, E. City,
December 19, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,

A few doz. Double White Hyacinths. Call early before the supply is gone.
December 20th, 1874.

ONE BBL. WHITE SILVER Skin Onion sets for sale
DR JAS. N. BUTT,
E. City N. C., Dec. 21st. 1874.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. if you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS
2 to 12 Horse Powe
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.
Address for full particula , L. GUMP & O., 179 William St. N. Y.

-$20-
WILL BUY A
FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND
OF THE
N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at leas $21.00; but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $35,00, or $10,000, or $5,000, or ,000 &c., &c.

EVERY BOND

purchased before January 4th, 1875, will participate in the
THIRD SERIES DRAWING,
Held Monday, January 4th, 1875.

CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000.

These Drawings take place every three months, and eventually every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;
MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 29.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. Cit Registered Letter or P. O. Money Or

Postponement impossible under this plan.

At Cost! At Cost!!

WORSTED GOODS, FLANNELS,
ROSE BLANKETS, NUBIAS,
OVERCOATS, CORDIGAN JACKETS,
HORSE BLANKETS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
FURS, HEAVY BOOTS AND
WINTER GOODS GENERALLY AT
BRODRICK & SMITH'S
34-tf.

C. WEST & SONS,
ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPAFY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.
WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SONS,
113 and 115 W. Lombard St. Baltimore Md.
18-6m.

DR. FULLER,
PHYSICIAN,
pays especial attention to
OFFICE PRACTICE!
Office in Albemarle Hotel next to ladies entrance on Road street. 33.-tf.

POUDRETTE.

I HAVE the Agency for the SALE of this valuable FERTILIZER, for Twenty Counties in Eastern North Carolina. This article is made from night soil, is odorless and contains a larger percentage of ammonia, the phosphates, and other valuable fertilizing ingredients than any other

FERTILIZERS

now offered to the public, and costs LESS than one-half the price charged for others. Applied in the same quantities per acre as the best guano and similar articles to potatoes, cotton, corn, peanuts and garden vegetables, its effects are equal to the best of these and more durable than any. It is put up in 200 lbs bags and will be delivered to farmers and others exclusive of freight at $25.00 per ton of 2000 lbs. All orders must be addressed to me at this place. Remittances can be made to me in P. O. Orders, drafts or bank checks. Circulars sent on application.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
34-2w.

State of North Carolina, County of Dare. } Special proceedings.

Isaac C. Meekins
vs
J. W. Etheridge and
John B. Etheridge.

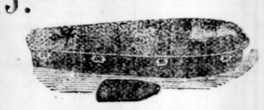
PETITION FOR DIVISION OF LAND FOR PARTITION.

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court for Dare county that the Deft. J. W. Etheridge in this case is beyond the limits of this State and that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the Defendent, but after due diligence, personal service of the Summons issued cannot be made.

Now therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian a news paper published in Eliz. City N. C, once a week, for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendent J. W. Etheridge to appear at the office of the Clerk of the S. Court for Dare county on Saturday, 20th of February 1875 and answer the complaint of the plaintiff therein filed, or the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness Wm. D. Chaddick clerk of our said Superior Court. at his office at Manteo, Dare county, N. C., Dec. 28th 1874.
Wm. D. Chaddic, Clerk.
20—6 w.

J. H. ZIEGLER



CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKE

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. E. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.
April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
No. 70 Road Street.,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

YOUMAN'S DICTIONARY OF EVERY DAY WANTS.

THIS IS A BOOK of 539 Royal Octavo, double column pages and contains 20,000 tried and approved receipts in all the Arts of Domestic and Social Life, divided into departments as follows, Accidents and Emergencies; The Apiary; Carpenter and Builder; Cements; Glues and Paste; Cooking and Baking; Druggist and Chemist; Domestic Animals; Farm-Orchard, Garden and Dairy; Household Miscellany; Pets and Pests; Hunting, Trapping, and Tanning; Inks and Blacking; Medical and Surgical; Ornamental Work; Patuting and Papering; Photography and the Fine Arts; Preserving and Storing; Soap and Candles; Toilet; Wardrope; Washing, Bleaching and Dying; Wines, Liquors and Vinegars; Workers in Glass; Workers in Metels, etc.

The undersigned is Agent for this invaluable Book.

C. R. JONES.
Elizabeth City, N. C.—32-3t.

J W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Also,
Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.
FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,
P. O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK, VA 2

Great Closing Out

SALE OFF [illegible] ST STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS,
FANCY GOODS, FURS,
CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT
SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,
BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS,
LACES, TIES,
DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the ext two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,
124ha Street, Norfolk Va.
25

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Broderick & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL
NORFOLK, VA.
R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50
Special Terms for Permanen Boarders
Jne 18th, 1873.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

ON and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:

Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and Roanoke River.

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.

Bates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.

BRODERICK & SMITH
Agts.

Don't Think of Purchasing A

WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.
33-3m.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.
Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

Private Boarding House.

The uudersigned is prepared to accomodate Boarders on moderate terms. Location on Water Street, near the Steamboat landing.

A. L. PENDLETON.
Eliabeth City, N. C.
Jan'z 6th 1875.-3m.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING
NEATLY CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY
EXCUT

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, Queensware, etc., etc. Fowler has lately added a Grocery Department to his vision Call & see the arrangement & examine his prices throughout. Cash and Country produce taken in exchange for goods No credit to any one. The Cash system enables him to sell at very short profits. All grades of flour at live and live prices at Fowler's Cash one price store. Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Buckets, Tubs Floor & Table Oil Cloths, Glass cheapest assortment of boots, Lasts, etc. all kinds of shoes, Try me.

GO TO
Fowler's
for all
kinds of Dry Goods.
his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpacas, eplins, Sergoes Empress Cloths &c. is good & his prices are below usual prices. Ca lan see them. You will find K Gloves, Silk Lace, Yake Lace, Brad d Gimp & Fringe Fancy Ties Dollars and Cu Ribbons, White Goods, Whmings, Fancy Hosiery, Perfu- &c., all Soaps, Fine Call & at bottom fy and cameo with Fowle's best cal coes and sell at reasona its. Ladies prefer deal one price store where the is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, go to Fowler A full supply of Pound Calico always on hand. Balm Foy-Skirt supporting Corse, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Manufacture
YELLOW PINE LUMBER,
Lath, Pickets,
and
JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.
-1y *A. H. WHITCOMB, Proprietor*

RECEIVED
A FINE LOT OF
FURNITURE
which will be sold CHEAP for CASH
P. W. MILLICK
Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

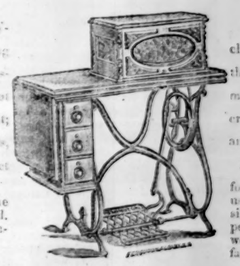
The only place to get Good Goods
The best place to buy first-class Goos
The place to have the largest selection
The only place in all Weisel's

THE [illegible] ected Stock of Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz;

Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain blk SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soldene cloth, Satin Striped Lenos & Piques, *Lace Striped Swiss Organdines* Bias Ruffling, & Tucking, Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth *Casimeres & Linen; also* 10,000 *Yards,* OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS. VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A *Speciality for CASH* at 10 Cents per Yard;

[illegible] yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ he b and cheapest in the place, remember th goods are the cheapest, it pays better buy good goods and they can only ord at the right price and that is at S. WEISEL'S. Eliz. City, N. C.

REMINGTON.



The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addre Remington Sewing Machine Co.,
ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,) ILION, N. Y.
REMINGTON S. M. Co.)
REMINGTON AG'L Co.,)

281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms.
Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines.
Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms.
Boston, 332 Washingtgn st., Sewing Machine,
Cincinnati. 171 West 4th st., " "
Utics, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine.
Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta st S M
Washington, D. C., 521 Seventh St. S Machine.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET, IN THE BARNES' TISDALE STORE,

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS, &c.

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞ All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand. ☜

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.
11-tf. JOHN McDOEL

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go whereso'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSO HALL
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not ferr that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO
GRANT MANN & CO.
—FOR —
Furniture and Matresses,
Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFLK VA.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON,
Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 37 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

GEORGE PACE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
AUXILIARY STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schrooder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

DIET FOR CHILDREN.

Educating Drunkards—An Illustration of the Proper Food for Children.

In a recent lecture, Dr. Jas. Edmunds, of London, said: English babies of the present generation are never sober, from the earliest period of their existence until they have been weaned. The mothers have nequired the habit of using wine, and the soothed condition of the body after the mother has taken half a pint of beer or wine is really the first stage of drunkenness in the child. The fact is, the baby is only the infinitely more sensitive extension of the mother's system, and it is more likely than any other part of the mother's system to receive the things which are injurious that are taken through the medium of the mother's diet. Let those mothers who drink beer understand that they are distilling that beer into their children's frames; that the very mold they are to preserve for the rest of their lives is being constructed out of blood that is alcoholized—out of a condition of the system in which intoxication is the real substantial element for the first twelve months of its growth.

If children thus nurtured become drunkards when adults, says the New York *Tribune*, at whose door lies the sin? A child that from its birth has been regularly and properly fed, when it passes from infancy to childhood will have only a normal appetite; it will not hanker after cake and pie and candy and sweetmeats; nay, it will refuse them, and choose plain and wholesome food. In this normal choice the child should be confirmed, and every temptation to indulgence in unwholesome diet be removed afar from it. Nothing more promotes sweetness of temper and uniform amiability in either children or adults than a strictly wholesome diet, and no diet in which spices, pickles, pastries, sweetmeats, condiments are frequent ingredients, can be called wholesome. The fact that a child is indulged in all the candy and cake it can eat does not prove anything but that its parents are exceedingly unwise and injudicious. Many fond fathers fill their pockets with confections and nuts for the little folks at home, and think they are thus showing themselves kind and indulgent. But how much better for the children if the money thus spent was invested in books or toys, or put in the savings bank.

There is no class of people so particular about their diet as brain-workers. The cookery of the food no less than its quality is to them a matter of prime importance. Those parents who are anxious to develop in the best manner the intellectual capacities of their children, should take this fact into consideration. The staple articles in the diet of a brain-worker are fresh fish, broiled or baked, beefsteak, or mutton, poultry, vegetables, simple puddings, and wheat bread well done. Pies, rich puddings, and all fried meats are given over entirely to those who work with their muscles, and so can "work off" indigestible food, or to those who, having no work to do, can afford to be stupid. To neither of these classes do little children belong, and therefore their diet should be such as will assimilate most easily. Royal nurseries in Europe, and especially in England, set us an example in this respect most worthy to be followed. The young princes and princesses sit at a table spread only with such food as is suitable for them; and doubtless for this reason are cases of sickness and death among them so exceedingly rare. Could the mothers of the present and the succeeding generation be suitably impressed with the importance of the subject so briefly touched upon, what a diminution would there be in the next fifty years of dyspepties, of opium-eaters, of inebriates!

The Japanese Minister's Wife.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes: The Japanese Minister has brought with him his wife, and intends giving fine entertainments here this winter. He says the Japanese Embassy has hitherto made itself very inconspicuous, and he intends raising it out of the depths of humanity into which it has fallen. His wife is the tiniest piece of womanhood in existence outside of the Liliputian kingdom, perhaps, measuring only four feet eight or nine inches. Her face is not pretty at all, but her figure is round and symmetrical, and her hands and feet are marvels of littleness. She attended the reception given King Kalakaua, in the costume worn in her country by a lady of rank, and of course the *petite* lady was gazed at and stared at and talked at, till she felt anything but comfortable. Her husband is desirous that she should be clothed like *les belles Americaines*, and has engaged a modiste, Mme. Soule by name, to manufacture an outfit for his lady fashionable and becoming. The madame speaks only Japanese, and declares she cannot and will not learn English, whereupon her husband, understanding woman nature sufficiently not to urge the point at present, receives her guests with all the affability imaginable, speaking English with ease, while his wife smiles and nods, and snuggles up to the ladies in the most confidential and imploring manner. One day her husband came rushing down into the parlor in the most excited manner, holding the unfinished waist of one of his wife's dresses aloft over his head. Running to one of the ladies present, he exclaimed: "See! the dresswoman has spoiled this waist. (pointing to the darts). Come up, please, and tell her what to do. She is cutting everything into ribbons; and all because we are strangers, and know no better." The lady comforted him by telling him that "crooked lines" were necessary to the proper fit of the waist, and the ribbons were to be transfigured into beautiful flounces, and that the dressmaker was very reliable, and knew what she was about. What will the little lady do when all the mysteries of a civilized woman's toilet are displayed to her astonished vision?

His First Poems.

The following story is told of John G. Whittier's early contributions to Mr. Garrison's *Free Press*:

The editor of the paper found the first poem tucked under the door of his office by the postman, and noticing that it was written in blue ink was tempted to throw it into his waste-basket. He read the poem, saw there was true genius in it, and so he published it.

Happy was the Quaker farmer boy when he saw his verses in print. He felt that God had something in store in life for him—that he was called in some way to be good and useful to others. He wrote other poems, and sent them to Mr. Garrison. They were full of beauties—these poems. Mr. Garrison one day asked the postman from what quarter they came.

"I am accustomed to deliver a package of papers to a farmer-boy in East Haverhill. I guess they come from him."

Mr. Garrison thought he must ride over to East Haverhill and see. So he went one day, and found a slender, sweet-faced farmer-boy working with his plain, practical father on the farm. The boy modestly acknowledged that he had written the poems; at which his father did not seem over well pleased.

"You must send that boy to school, Friend Whittier," said Mr. Garrison.

Friend Whittier was not so sure; but the good counsel of the Newburyport editor, in the end, was decisive. The boy was sent to the academy.

True Hospitality.

True hospitality of the home is never loudly and noisily demonstrative. It never whelms you with its greeting, though you have not a doubt of its perfect sincerity. You are not disturbed by the creaking of the domestic machinery, suddenly driven at unwonted speed for your accommodation. Quietly it does its work, that it may put you in peaceable possession of its results. He is not the true host, she is not the best hostess, who is ever going to and fro with hurried action and flurried manner and heated countenance, as if to say, "See how hospitable I can be," but rather the one who takes your coming with quiet dignity and noiseless painstaking, who never obtrudes attention, yet is very attentive all the while; who makes you, in one word—the most expressive word in the English tongue—to be at home. There is no richer, deeper, larger hospitality than that.

ADVICE TO "STATESMEN."

A City Journal Gives the Newly-Elected Officers Some Advice in a Sarcastic Way.

The New York *Herald*, in a sarcastic article headed "Advice to Statesmen," says: Without disheartening anticipations as to what may be the result of recent reforms, it may be well for our "statesmen" to learn a few lessons from the past. The cardinal principle of statesmanship is "not to be found out." As the prudent householder builds his foundation upon a rock in calm times, in order that he may laugh at the tempest when it does its fearful will, so the cautious "statesman," in the beginning of his career, will do well to profit by the mistakes and overweening confidences of the past.

As we have said, the "statesman's" duty is "not to be found out." It is not so much what we do as that people do not know that we do it. To that end let our "statesmen" never keep accounts; for bank cashiers have a habit of merciless truth-telling, when under oath. They do not like to go to prison for perjury. They have never been known to swear a customer out of a scrape, and they have no hearts above their figures and their ledgers. Let our statesmen also avoid banking houses, nor seek to have checks cashed for large amounts of money; for bank officers have a way of sending a detective after mysterious customers, and finding out their names and remembering them on the witness stand. A bank book is often disagreeable property. Somehow when a check is once written it never dies. An innocent, harmless, inexpressive check, written long ago and forgotten, its proceeds gone into champagne and truffles, will rise up like a phantom to arrest the most prosperous "statesman." Nor is it safe to be careless about bank bills. Bank bills are sometimes marked and traced. A wise "statesman" would do well to keep all his transactions in gold.

Another rule is not to divide with plasterers and carpenters and safemakers and vulgar people who care more about money than friendship. They will "squeal" at the first appearance of danger. The experience of the retired "statesman" on Blackwell's Island on this point will be instructive. Once having obtained their honest wages in gold it is always safe to put it away and keep it. Do not squander it on lawyers. If the truth were known about the ring corruptions, and we could trace the adventures of the many millions taken from the treasury under the Tweed reign, a large part would now be found in the possession of attorneys-at-law. One good, live, active, bustling lawyer, not too dear, is a good thing in a well conducted business, and may be called a prudent investment. The abuse begins when six or eight lawyers are hired; not because of their ability, but their "influence." Once a "statesman" in misfortune falls into the hands of these gentlemen his chances of bankruptcy are about as sure as the well fattened Strasbourg goose is of finding its ultimate destiny in *pate de foie gras*. The "statesmen" of the past were wiser in this respect than the modern gentlemen. No one ever heard of Mr. Turpin, or Mr. Sheppard, or Mr. Claude Duval, or any of these renowned "statesmen" of the post, taking checks, or going to banks, or receiving anything but gold, or devoting their hard-earned wealth to the aggrandizement of attorneys-at-law. What these gentlemen earned they kept, because what they kept they had. If there is any object in the world less interesting to an attorney than another it is a client who has paid all his money in fees and is serving out his term in jail.

There are minor points that should be remembered. Avoid velvet coats and scarlet neckties. They attract attention. A true statesman always prefers the shady side of the walk. Do not wear diamond pins nor gaudy apparel, nor invest in trotting horses, nor frequent public places, nor write for the newspapers, nor be "interviewed." Remember that journalists are the common enemies of mankind, that they are a corrupt, venal class, capable of doing violence to illustrious reputations. Do not seek notoriety by organizing clubs, target companies or excursions. Reserve all these comforts until you have retired from public life and investigations are over. If trouble should come, serious, searching trouble, a five years' trip to Europe is always in reserve, with this ultimate advantage, that at the end of the five years you may return to New York, take up the cause of reform, organize a committee and purify public affairs just as you yourselves were purified in the past.

Execution of a Carlist Chief.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes as follows concerning the execution of the Carlist Chief Lozano by the Republicans:

"But Lozano was not so fortunate. Though he had been but a year in Carlist uniform, he had ravaged a third of Spain, had damaged railway property to the extent of over a million sterling, and shot in cold blood railway officials down even to the grade of porter. The question before the government was—could they spare his life, or dare they take it. It was a hard choice, and all honor to them for deciding in the only way that would satisfy public opinion. The inhuman scoundrel has been executed at Albacete, and, what is even better, the Carlists have not ventured to fulfil their threat. Lozano showed considerable pluck at the last moment. He was, after being 'confessed' in the chapel of his prison, at seven in the morning driven to the place of execution, not in the prison van, but in the open carriage of a private gentleman, and the account from which I quote says he occupied 'the place of honor' therein. Two priests and an intimate friend occupied the other seats. He descended from the carriage and walked to the fatal spot with the greatest serenity, and he himself gave the order to fire. He fell dead at the first discharge, but in order to make assurance doubly sure a ball was afterwards fired into his head. He had such great hopes his life would be spared that during his incarceration he gave orders for a pair of new riding boots. He addressed a petition for *indulto* to the government himself, at the request of his family. He had served just one year in the Carlist ranks. He joined them on the 3d of December, 1873, at Chelva, in his uniform of captain in the Republican army. On the 3d of December, 1874, he was executed in Albacete. He was but twenty-six years of age. Six days after he deserted to the Carlist army he was made commandante and given command of a battalion, which he had to organize himself, and to which he gave the title of Cazadores of Orihuela. He appears to have taken an active part in the disgrace and arrest of the Carlist chief Santos, whom he suspected of entering into treaty with the Madrid government."

Cutting Files.

The exactness and skill shown in file cutting attest the dexterity that can be reached by constant practice. Files are cut by hand and by machines, but the latter have not achieved any greater regularity or precision than those cut by hand, and by many artisans the machine-cut files are considered inferior. The expert billiard player makes countless false strokes; but none of the errors remain on record—they perish as soon as made. But the file cutter's works live after him. The blanks, as they are technically called, are steel strips in the shape of files, and the teeth are raised upon them by small chisels held in a peculiar way and struck by a hammer. The frequency of the teeth is determined by the force of the blow, which raises a furrow in the blank; the chisel is then slipped along until it strikes the back of the furrow, and another blow is given; and so on alternately until the file is completed. The whole process is as rapid in the hands of an expert as writing, and goes on continuously from morning till night with no cessation. An uneven blow does not destroy the file, but injures its workmanlike appearance. Any one who examines the files of commerce will see their regularity. Some files are so small that they will float in water, being little over an inch in length. They vary from this size to thirty inches in length, the latter being used in the heaviest machine and steam engine work.

The Silver Mine Speculation.

A Nevada paper gives the following incidents of the excitement there relative to silver mining stocks and the speculations in them:

A schoolmistress in one of the public schools saved $500 out of her salary, and placed it in the hands of a friend. This the friend manipulated in Consolidated Virginia, and the schoolmistress has resigned to take charge of her $300,000. She is said to have come from Newark, N. J.

Then there are many people who have escaped making colossal fortunes, and consequently almost feel poor. There are men who bought Consolidated Virginia at $60 and sold at $200, or California at $58 and sold at $400. Since then California and Consolidated Virginia have touched $600 and $700. These men are almost unhappy, and spend the time they are not hanging about the stock board counting up what they might have made, as bitterly as if they were *bona fide* losers. It will be seen how this speculative excitement affects business. It may be assumed that every one who can has invested in stocks. The whole interest of the day is centered in quotations, and their complexion gives the tone to the day. Clerks and tradesmen are feverish and excited; the man that can shirk does it, and is off to the "street," where he hangs about the curb-stones picking up what he can of the doings within his temperature, rising and falling with the bits of information he catches from the lips of the crowd. Human nature is elastic and may recover its tone after this furore has passed away, but its effect in many respects cannot but be disastrous. As in all such times out of recklessness, and so much which appears to the uninitiated like "luck," superstition creeps out, and men who in ordinary circumstances use their reason with common ability, will buy stocks on the same principles as they would choose a lottery ticket.

In 1870 the total value of the silver mines was $26,000,000. Their present value is $165,000,000.

Practical Conclusions in Diphtheria.

1. If diphtheria has gained a foothold in any city or populous neighborhood, it selects certain localities in which its persistence is specially marked, and its persistence, as shown by repeated outbreaks, or continued prevalence, seems to hold an important relation to certain conditions of soil, drainage, and sanitary wants of dwellings, which admit of preventative measures.

2. The extension of the disease from one individual to another, and to entire households or families, and from family to family, and from place to place, are facts so well proved in the history of the disease that the entire separation of the sick from the well, at least of children sick with this disease from all others, should be regarded as a first rate sanitary duty.

3. That the immediate sanitary as well as perfect medical care of every family exposed to it seems to be a duty required by every consideration of humanity and public health.

4. That a complete and exact record of diphtheria as it prevails in any locality is a duty of much importance to society, and that for the purpose of promoting the successful discharge of this duty to society and the medical profession, the Public Health Association of the city of New York respectfully asks:

That every board of health, every county and city medical society, and every practitioner of medicine cause a correct record to be prepared concerning the beginning, progress, local, domestic, and hygienic conditions under which this disease appears, progresses, and is brought under any degree of sanitary treatment.

Shot by their Father.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Standard* says: A very sad occurrence took place at Clinton. Mr. James Brooks, constable of that township, has a family of nine very promising children. Among them were two little boys, one aged seven and the other five years. Lately Mr. Brooks was standing by the stove with his children around him. He had a revolver in his pocket, or strapped around him, which by some means became disengaged and fell. The pistol struck the stove, and one barrel was discharged, the ball passing through the body of the little five-year old child and into the body of the other. The youngest child was struck near the navel, and the ball, passing through the body, came out near the spinal column, producing death in a short time. After passing through the youngest child, the ball entered the body of the seven-year-old boy above the hip, and passed into the abdomen where it lodged. The oldest boy may recover, although very seriously injured.

The most remarkable part of this sad affair remains to be told. The night before the accident the eldest boy, after being put to bed upstairs, awoke in a great fright, and coming down stairs told his father that a neighbor's boy (calling him by name) had shot him and his little brother, and that his brother died, but he did not. The little fellow was dreaming, but he was so much frightened that he would not go to his bed again, so his father took him in his own bed to pacify him, where he slept the remainder of the night.

A Blind Man's Fall.

The Rockville (Ind.) *Republican* has the following: Harvey Fulwider, a blind man well known in this community, and who is accustomed to walking around over the country, started out to David Fulwider's, distant about four miles from town. After walking nearly three miles he lost his way and wandered around until 10 o'clock, when his calls for help were heard, and he was taken to the residence of Henry T. Martin, where he remained all night. Next morning after breakfast he left Mr. Martin's and proceeded again on his journey. Again he became bewildered, and wandered around through the woods near the coal mines. In his wanderings he found himself in a ravine. After a length of time he climbed out of it, and supposed himself to be on the road. Coming to a declivity he imagined it was the same place he had been in. After feeling around with his cane he concluded he would slide down the hill. He started on what proved to be a fearful leap. After sliding about ten feet he was hurled over a precipice twenty-five feet high by actual measurement, breaking both legs three inches above the ankle joint. The left leg sustained a compound fracture, the bones protruding through the flesh, besides having his back and hips badly bruised. This occurred about nine o'clock in the morning and he remained there all alone until five o'clock in the afternoon, when his cries for aid were heard, and he was carried to the house of Mr. Martin again, and a physician adjusted the fractured limbs.

A Singular Case.

In Paris a juvenile has originated a specialty. He robs beggars, more particularly blind ones. He selects his victim, follows him, chats with him and plays with the dog. He caresses the dog. He even generally has a bit of meat in his pocket for the dog. He makes friends with this faithful animal and then regards the case as safe; and the dog thus adroitly engaged with a bone does not interfere with the mere abstraction of a few sous from a tin cup. This process has had many successes, and up to this time but one failure. Even dogs are uncertain. Recently a fine specimen held the blind man's penny catcher in his mouth. It was a little wooden bowl, and there were three or four coppers in it; but the dog had had a fine bone in the morning, and the boy, who depended on that, depended irrationally. As he put his hand on the coppers the dog seized him by the throat. Assistance from the police was necessary to compel him to relinquish his hold. And the boy, did the thought of prison stir his soul? Not in the least. He was busy with the other subject. He said, "An ungrateful dog. That is unnatural, impossible even. This dog, therefore, must be mad." And this fancy prostrated the youth to such a degree that he was taken to the hospital and died shortly after, his case being stated by the physicians in attendance as a most acute case of hydrophobia.

SUMMARY OF NEWS,

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

In the Tilton-Beecher case, Moulton was on the witness stand, under examination, ten days. .....The Connecticut Prohibitionists nominated Henry D. Smith for Governor, Jesse D. Baldwin for Lieutenant-Governor, and Ruel P. Cowles for Secretary of State.....The Louisiana Radicals offered to compromise with the Conservatives by giving them one-half of the members of the House, and allowing Speaker Wiltz to take his seat, provided the Conservatives agree to recognize the present Senate and acknowledge Kellogg as Governor..... The State Editorial Association of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three to consider the advisability of procuring rooms in Philadelphia to be used as the headquarters of the association during the Centennial Exposition. The committee was directed to report at the next meeting.....Returns from the election for delegates to the Constitutional convention to be held at Jefferson City, Mo., in May, shows the election of three Independents, six Democrats, and three Republicans..... Eight lieutenants of the United States regular army left Omaha with clothing, which they will distribute in the grasshopper region..... Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, introduced into the New York Legislature a bill to repeal the charter of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States, on account of the prohibition feeling in the district.....A bill has been drafted which authorizes a government concession for the construction of a submarine railway tunnel between France and England.... Paris has been visited by a severe flood. Many of the streets were inundated.....It is shown that $890,000 were spent in Washington by the Pacific Mail to secure their subsidy..... The machinery hall of the Centennial has been placed under contract in Philadelphia.

John Anderson, the murderer of Horatio G. Hall, was sentenced at New Haven, Conn., to be hanged on April 20, 1876. The judge was greatly affected while pronouncing sentence, but the prisoner appeared unmoved....In the Ohio House resolutions were adopted requesting Congress to grant no more subsidies to railway and steamship lines. A resolution favoring a single Presidential term of six years, and declaring against a third term, was tabled. .....The United States committee on naval affairs report the Brooklyn navy yard in good condition and recommend that the Washington and Philadelphia yards be transferred to League Island.....The Massachusetts Dental Society condemns chloroform as an anesthetic, and will expel any member so using it.....At a meeting of the iron manufacturers of New England, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That the reduction of the wages at the West having been greater than at the East, it is the sense of this meeting that a further reduction in wages is necessary to enable Eastern manufacturers to compete successfully with those at the West.

The Navy department building at Washington was set on fire for the fourth time....Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, issued a proclamation disarming the colored militia of dEgefield county and disbanding all the military organizations of the county.....Noble S. Bennett, an aged inmate of the Flatbush (N.Y.) Lunatic Asylum, was murdered by Styles S. Middleton, an inmate of the same institution. .....An expedition under Col. Bradley will leave Fort Laramie about the 20th of April, for the Black Hills, nominally to make a thorough reconnoissance of the country, but really to occupy it to the exclusion of the miners.....Headquarters for Centennial preparations have been established in New York city.....A post-office is to be established by the United States government in the Centennial building at Philadelphia. The various departments of the government are to exhibit their specialties. The Agricultural department will show the produce of the country, the War department the arms, etc.....A bill was passed by the New York Legislature providing for the forfeiture of all property used in fights among animals.....The O'Conor bill, extending the remedy of attachment to cases of fraud or malversation by public officers was passed by the New York Assembly without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Noah S. Bennett, the unfortunate inmate of Kings County Hospital, who was murdered by a fellow inmate, was a native of Connecticut, and for many years was a prosperous and well known merchant in New Milford. Owing to a too close attention to business a softening of the brain developed itself, and in 1863 he was compelled to retire and go to the asylum. He had nearly recovered his reason, and in a few days was to join his family at their home. .....A regatta is to take place in Philadelphia during the Centennial under direction of the Schuylkill navy.....The government of Russia has recognized Alfonso as King of Spain..... The Republican United States Senate caucus decided to support the President's course in Louisiana, and to admit the legality of the Kellogg government.....The Pacific Mail investigating committee examined the sergeant-at-arms, and found that his books showed no large deposits by Congressmen in connection with the large sums paid by Irwin..... The House of Representatives of Minnesota passed a series of resolutions asking Congressman W. S. King to resign .....The Queen of Madagascar has declared that no more slaves shall be brought to her dominion, and that all who have been imported since 1865 are now free.... An ex-United States army officer, who had come to want, committed suicide in New York city.....A severe drought has occurred in southern New Hampshire and many mills were obliged to stop..... The old book, for which the English government offered a reward of $5,000, is in possession of a Louisville attorney. It was brought from England two years ago.

President MacMahon has threatened to resign if excluded from the chief command of the French army.....The Secretary of the United States Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of $15,000,000 5.20 bonds of 1862. .....A bill was ordered to the third reading in the New York State Assembly providing for the punishment of parents or guardians who illtreat or neglect the children in their care, or permit them to beg or steal.....A bill was introduced in the New Jersey Senate for the creation of a State board of health.....Mr. Foster has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the leadership of the Liberal party in England.....The German Federal Council has empowered Prince Bismarck to conclude an extradition treaty with the United States..... Great Britain has declined to send a representative to the St. Petersburg International Code Conference.....A dispatch from Vienna says the Pope has thanked the Emperor Francis Joseph for his considerable application of the Austrian ecclesiastical laws.....The bill abolishing the State police and creating a State detective force passed the Massachusetts Senate.....The stomach of a bullock slaughtered by John Mahan in the Jersey City Abattoir contained five hundred hair pins mixed with the undigested food. They were not corroded, and only a few of them were bent.....The number of patients known to be missing since the burning of the Beaufort Female Asylum in Quebec is now stated officially to be twenty. Only two bodies were discovered in the ruins..... The new postal law in Canada makes letter postage to th United States three cents.....Petitions are being circulated in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and in some parts of the West, particularly in Missouri, praying the United States Congress to increase the duties on imports, and not to restore the duties on tea and coffee.

The select committee on transportation of the United States Senate have decided to recommend the following appropriations as amendments to the River and Harbor bill: For improving the Mississippi under the jetty system, $1,500,000; Fox and Wisconsin rivers, Hennepin canal, Ohio river, and James River and Kanawha and Tennessee and Georgia routes, $600,000 each.....The report on the status of the Arkansas State government was decided by the United States House special committee on the subject in favor of the present State government and with the conclusion that there is no necessity for Congressional action.....Mr. Ward, of New Jersey, succeeded in securing the passage, in the United States House, under a suspension of the rules and without debate, of his bill giving the same bounty that was paid to men enlisted for three years to the heirs of soldiers enlisted for one year only who were killed or who died from wounds or disease received in the service. This is an important bill, which will appropriate some $600,000 should it become a law. The accounts of the War department show that about thirty thousand soldiers of the three hundred and odd thousand enlisted for one year lost their lives in the service. The bounty provided by the act is $200 to the heir or heirs of each soldier. .....In the New York Legislature the bill requiring naturalized citizens to produce their papers every time they vote at the polls passed to a third reading.....The losses by fire in New England during January amounted to $1,023,475.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

A number of petitions were presented against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, and for the repeal of the act of 1872, relieving certain foreign products of ten per cent. duty.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on the bill to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, and asked its immediate consideration, as the interest falls due in a few days; and the Federal government being responsible for it, of course it must be paid. The bill was passed.

The following bills were passed: The House bill granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railroad Company through the public lands of the United States, from Winnemucca, Nevada, to the Columbia river, via Portland, Oregon; the Senate bill providing for the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the right of subjects of Great Britain to lands in the Territories which were the subject of the award of the Emperor of Germany under the treaties of 1846 and 1871 between the United States and Great Britain; the Senate bill amendatory of and supplementary to act of March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to set apart a certain tract of land lying near the head waters of the Yellow Stone river as a public park;" the Senate bill granting 640 acres of land to the widow and heirs of James Sinclair, deceased; the Senate bill for the relief of the Holy Cross Mission in the Territory of Dakota.

Mr. Bogy, of Mo., presented joint resolutions of the Missouri Legislature condemning the military interference in Louisiana, and had them read at the clerk's desk. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

The amendment of the House to the bill to provide for the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, was agreed to and the bill passed.

At the request of Mr. Sargent, of California, Mr. Logan of Illinois, presented resolutions of the Chicago Board of Trade in reference to the bill recently introduced in the Senate, for an appropriation to establish a mint at Chicago. The resolutions ask that the bill be reported to the Senate and acted upon favorably. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, condemning Federal interference in the Louisiana. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called up the House bill to amend the National Banking act, and to fix the compensation of national bank examiners, which was reported lately with amendments by the committee. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Clayton, of Ark., presented a memorial of Joseph Brooks, of that State, claiming that at the election held November 5, 1872, he was duly elected Governor of Arkansas for four years from the first Monday in January, 1873; that he was in all respects eligible, but that the government of that State has been usurped by force and fraud, and is now held by an armed force; in support of which he refers to the testimony taken and the report made by the committee of the House of Representatives. He asks that the lawful government of the State be recognized, and such action taken by Congress as will protect constitutional government in that State. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Cameron, of Penn., presented the credentials of Wm. A. Wallace, United States Senator elect from Pennsylvania for six years from the 4th of March, 1875. Read and placed on file.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, from the committee on civil service and retrenchment, reported favorably on the bill to provide for the reduction of salaries from the time therein named. Placed upon the calendar. He gave notice that he would call up the bill and urge its passage at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire and report whether there is now in force any act of legislation under which the authorities of the District of Columbia are empowered to prosecute and suppress notorious gambling establishments, and if there is not such legislation to report a bill to confer such powers. Agreed to.

Mr. Fenton, of New York, presented resolutions of the New York Legislature in relation to the improvements of Hell Gate, New York harbor, and against the proposed improvement of Kill von Kull. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, called up the House bill to authorize the Seneca nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Alleghany reservations, and to confirm existing leases.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, opposed the bill and said according to his ideas there was a stain upon the government on account of its treatment of the Indians. They were the remnants of a great people, and the land occupied by them was their own property. It never belonged to the United States. The very gist of this bill it seemed to him to be to take away their land, and that was in violation of all law.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said this was not a question affecting the government of the Indians. The Seneca Indians were fifteen times richer to-day than they were before the railroads crossed their reservation. Because they had a tribal organization that was no reason why their reservation should remain a hunting and fishing ground.

The amendments made by the committee on Indian affairs were agreed to and the bill passed—yeas, 26; nays, 17.

House.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, introduced a resolution to change the rules of the House by the adoption of the following as a new rule: Whenever a question is pending before the House, the Speaker shall not entertain any motions of a dilatory character, except one motion to adjourn, and one motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn. But the previous questions on the engrossment and third reading of a bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration unless three-fourths of the members present shall second the demand. *Provided*, that this rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hour of Monday, and provided further, that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate the money, the credit or other property of the United States, except the regular appropriation bills.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, the Senate bill appropriating $182,500 to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, was taken up and amended, on motion of Mr. Hendall, by inserting the words "in currency," and passed—yeas, 164; nays, 62.

Mr. Platt, of New York, from Post-office committee, offered a resolution authorizing postmasters to be offered to the Post-office Appropriation bill, as follows: Fixing the salaries of postmasters, and the mode of computing the same; authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay the expenses of taking weights of mails on railroads; and to pay experts and other employees in the preparation and publication of post-route maps; also to abolish the publication of certain post-office advertisements in three Washington papers. Adopted.

Mr. Fort, of Illinois, offered a like resolution to allow an amendment to be offered fixing postage on public documents at two cents a pound, and the same on agricultural seeds. Adopted.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill allowing producers of tobacco to sell it at retail in the leaf, wholly unmanufactured at the place of production, only to an amount not exceeding $50 annually. Rejected—yeas, 102; nays, 108.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules so as to allow the committee on rules to report at the present time for amendment and action any new rules or change of rules, and providing that during the consideration and discussion of such report and amendments offered thereto, the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion whatever, and that discussion on the rules and amendments thereto shall not exceed one hour.

There was great excitement as the vote progressed, and particularly when it became known that the necessary two-thirds had not been obtained, it lacking four of that number when the roll-call was finished. Messengers were sent to the committee rooms to look for absent members, and every effort was made on the part of the majority to secure the necessary two-thirds.

The vote was announced as—yeas, 170; nays, 86, being less than two-thirds in the affirmative, and so the motion was rejected. The only exception to the vote being a strict party one was that Mr. Sener, of Virginia, voted "No." His vote the other way would have carried the motion.

Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the President to supply food and disused army clothing to all destitute and helpless persons living on the Western frontier, who have been rendered so destitute and helpless by the ravages of the grasshoppers last summer. Agreed to—yeas, 170; nays, 49.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and allow the committee on rules to report now any new rule or change of rule; that during its consideration the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion; and that the discussion thereon shall be limited to one hour. Carried—yeas, 181; nays, 30. The result was the cause of great congratulation on the Republican side of the House, and of corresponding depression on the Democratic side.

The new rule adopted the day previous was amended after a long discussion by substituting the words "two-thirds" in place of "three-fourths." The vote stood 171 to 85.

Messrs. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Cox, of New York, then insisted on resigning their places on the committee on rules, and after some discussion their resignations were accepted.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the rules were suspended, and a bill passed appropriating $9,000 for the expenses of the Select committee on Louisiana.

Alcibiades had a shrewd way of diverting attention from his vices. He once paid seventy mine (about $1,400) for a dog of remarkable size and beauty, and generally admired for its tail. He cut the tail off, and when his friends scolded him and said that everybody was vexed about the dog and abusing him, he answered, with a laugh: "That is what I want; I wish them to talk about this, that they may say nothing worse of me."

A Valuable Present.

A magnificent necklace and ear-drops were received at the New York custom-house, for delivery to Mrs. Lieut. Thomas W. Fitch, *nee* Miss Minnie Sherman. They were sent by the Khedive of Egypt as a wedding present to the daughter of Gen. Sherman, in token of his appreciation of the advice concerning the reorganization and discipline of officers for his army given by the General during his visit to Cairo in 1873. The necklace is a perfect mass of large diamonds, artistically strung, and with still larger diamonds hanging down at intervals in the form of pendants. The ear-rings are composed of a number of the larger sized diamonds arranged to match the necklace. Both are contained in a superb jewel case of velvet and are accompanied by a congratulatory letter from the Khedive. Lieut. Fitch, accompanied by several of his wife's relatives, called at the custom-house and viewed the present. All who saw it were enthusiastic in their expressions of admiration. Congress, recently, by a joint resolution, authorized the Lieutenant to receive it. Its value is estimated at $250,000.

Saved a Choking Child.

A correspondent writing from Reno, Nev., tells how he saved the life of a child. He writes: I was engaged in hauling wood from a timber ranch to Austin, Reese river, Nev. There was a house over the summit from the above place, where resided two families belonging to the wood-choppers, and on arriving in sight of the house a woman came out and beckoned me to make haste, that something was wrong. I did so, and just in time, for the other woman came out holding a child in her arms, apparently dead. It was black in the face. She told me the child had been eating pine-nuts, and had got a shell in its throat, had choked, and was dying. I immediately got a piece of board about four feet long and placed it across the door-sill. She sat the child on one end and I tipped the other, making a sudden jar, which caused the shell to pass downward, and gave the child immediate relief. No person can imagine how overjoyed that mother was for saving her only child. I know of several cases in which this process has proved successful.

Giving Up Her Children.

The following episode is given of the distress caused by the famine in Asia Minor: A Turkish lady, mother of five or six children (the eldest eight), went on board at Sansoum, to join her husband at Constantinople, who had deserted her for several years. The unfortunate woman with her ragged children had to rely on the charity of the fellow-passengers during the voyage. On landing at Eregli, the manager of the collieries having come on board, and seeing the poor children, asked the mother whether she would part with one. "Take your choice," was her answer. The manager left the ship with the oldest one, a girl of eight. Some minutes later another resident, hearing of the occurrence, also went on board, and made the acquisition of another of the children for a trifling sum. When she separated from her babes the mother did not shed one tear nor utter any complaint; misery had stifled all maternal love. She probably knew, also, that by this separation her children would be saved from starvation.

A Tartar Tent.

A writer on the Tartars says: Their tents are made of felt, stretched on a framework of thin curved strips of wood six feet long, which fold up for the camels to carry, and when opened out take the form of a segment of a circle. Four of these frames form the circular side of the tent, and on the top are placed curved rafters which concentrate in a hoop three or four feet in diameter, which is the roof-tree and chimney. As soon as it is all bound together with camel's-hair ropes nothing short of a tornado will make it budge. When the bright fire of the *saxaul* (a shrub which serves as fuel here) throws its ruddy light over the bright-colored carpets, rugs, and cushions which are spread within, and lights up the arms and cooking utensils, the saddles and bridles, Tartar guitars, and various household articles which are hung upon on a light trellis of wood covered with thick white felt, there are less pleasing interiors to be seen not far from London or New York than the kibitka of the Tartar.

Two Villages.

Show me two villages, says Thoreau, one embowered in trees, and blazing with all the glories of October, the other a merely trivial and treeless waste, or with only a single tree or two for suicides, and I shall be sure that in the latter will be found the most starved and bigoted religionists and most desperate drinkers. Every washtub and milk can and gravestone will be exposed. The inhabitants will disappear abruptly behind their barns and houses, like desert Arabs amid their rocks, and I shall look to see spears in their hands. They will be ready to accept the most barren and forlorn doctrine—as that the world is speedily coming to an end, or has already got to it, or that they themselves are turned wrong side outward. They will perchance crack their dry joints at one another and call it a spiritual communication.

The Pig.

The pig was thus written up by a Georgia boy, whose composition was published in his local paper, the Griffin *News*, and was as follows: The pig is about as big as a sheep, only a pig's wool isn't good for making stockings of. Why is a pig like a tree? Because he roots; that is a conundrum. A pig washes himself in the mud. A pig has four legs, one under each corner of his body. They pickle pig's feet, but not until after the pig is done using 'em. A pig squeals awful when it rains, also when you pull its tail. A pig has got a first-rate voice for squealing, and he grunts when he feels good. You can't make a whistle of a pig's tail, 'cos it is crooked. Why is a pig like Tommy Grant? 'Cos he's got his nose in everybody's business. This is another conundrum, which is all I know about the pig.

An Important Bill.

A bill is before the New Jersey Legislature in the shape of a supplement to the general law for the punishment of crimes. It provides that if any member of a board of chosen freeholders, township committee, board of aldermen, common council, or any board of commissioners, shall be concerned in the construction of any